

July alatae appear and fly to the potatoes, returning to roses in the autumn to produce sexuales.

*Myzus solani*, Kaltentbach.

*Myzus solani*, Kaltentbach, is much more abundant on potatoes and frequently swarms and does damage. I have records of this from Ross-shire, N.B. (Miss D. Jackson), down to South Devon. So far it has only been found on potatoes. The apterous female only was described by Kaltentbach, so I append a description of the alate viviparous female, as follows:—

Green; thorax darkened; antennae about as long as the body, third segment, apical half of fourth and fifth and all the sixth dark. Apices of tibiae and all the tarsi dark, also tips of cornicles and proboscis. Eyes dark red and black. Third antennal segment with 23–27 sensoria, some small, most large, on one side, extending to near apex; fourth segment a little longer than fifth; sixth about equal to four and five. Hairs on head and antennae simple. Proboscis reaching to second coxae. Cornicles pale green, cylindrical, shorter than third antennal segment, one or two striae across apex, rest imbricated. Cauda pale yellowish-green, finely spinose, with three pale hairs on each side. Wings normal; insertions yellow, stigma yellowish-brown; veins yellowish-green.

Length.—2.5 mm.

Three other Aphides occur on potatoes in this country, namely *Rhopalosiphum dianthi*, Schrank, which is frequently very common, *R. tuberosellae*, Theobald, possibly only a variety of the former, and an aphid with short antennae which I take to be *Aphis solanina* of Passerini.

The olive-brown *Aphis silybi* of Passerini I have found only once in Cornwall.

*Chermes cooleyi* var. *coweni*, Gillette.

Some *débris* of a *Chermes* sent me by Dr. A. Henry taken on the Douglas Fir in Surrey, the New Forest, and Ireland appear to be this species recorded on the Red Fir (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) and Blue Spruce (*Picea parryana*) from Colorado by Gillette, who describes the species *cooleyi* and the variety, *vide* 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,' January, 1907, pp. 3–10 and 10–14 (Pls. i–vii). It is hoped that anyone finding a *Chermes* on this conifer will send fresh specimens so that it can be definitely identified.

A NEW MYMARID FROM JAVA.

By ALAN P. DODD.

*Gonatocerus lucidus*, n. s.

♀. Thorax and legs rich orange-yellow; head pale yellow; eyes and ocelli black; abdomen dusky; antennal scape yellow at base, dusky at apex, the flagellum dusky-black.

Head normal; eyes large, bare; ocelli close together; frons de-

pressed, margined dorsally and laterally. Antennæ inserted wide apart against eye margins and rather above middle of face; 11-jointed, scape, pedicel, eight funicle joints, and a solid club; scape long and slender, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel about one-third longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 somewhat longer than pedicel, 2 almost twice as long as 1, 2-4 subequal, 5-8 gradually shortening, 8 not one-half as long as 2; club very long, slender, as long as preceding four joints united. Thorax slender; pronotum short, transverse; scutum distinctly wider than long; parapsidal furrows complete; scutellum longer than wide, with a delicate cross-furrow near apex; scutum and scutellum finely granulate. Fore wings long, broad, broadly rounded; subhyaline; discal cilia dense, in about thirty rows, almost obliterated beneath venation; longest marginal cilia equal to one-seventh greatest wing width; marginal vein long. Hind wings very narrow, about half as wide as length of their longest marginal cilia. Abdomen short, ovate; ovipositor valves not exerted. Legs slender; posterior tibiæ rather longer than their tarsi; tarsi 5-jointed. Length, 1.25 mm.

♂. Vertex of head, scutum, and scutellum dusky. Antennæ 13-jointed; scape short, thickened, not much longer than wide; pedicel wider than long; funicle 1 much swollen, one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 and 3 hardly thickened, each somewhat longer than 1, the others gradually shortening, the apical joint no longer than the preceding.

Described from two females, three males, labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug., 1913, Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and co-types in the British Museum.

## TWO NEW STEPHANIDÆ.

BY E. A. ELLIOTT, F.E.S.

### *Diastephanus bilineatus*, sp. n.

♀. Head finely trans-striate, temples smooth, two carinæ between the posterior ocelli; all frontal tubercles distinct; posterior margin of head bordered. Scape fully as long as cheeks; second flagellar joint one and a-half times as long as first, third longer than second, but shorter than first and second together. Neck of pronotum elongate, finely trans-striate, remainder smooth; mesonotum subglabrous, very diffusely punctate; pro- and mesopleuræ very finely trans-striate, metapleuræ and median segment cribrate punctate, not separated. Petiole trans-striate, as long as rest of abdomen, which is smooth and shining. Terebra shorter than body, rufescent, with a subapical flavous ring  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. broad before the black apex. Hind coxæ and femora distinctly, their tibiæ less strongly trans-striate, the femora tridentate and tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings hyaline, iridescent, stigma and nervures brown.

Black; head rufescent, mandibles except extreme apex, frons centrally broadly and the orbits up to the level of the anterior tubercle pale flavous, point of abdomen below terebra white. Anterior legs pale rufescent, hind legs darker, with knees and metatarsipale.